

**ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS AND POLICY REPORT
JOINT STATE AGENCY AND STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY GROUP
MEETING NOTES
August 14, 2003
1:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.
Bannon Island Room, Sierra Health Foundation**

Introductory Remarks

By Tal Finney, Interim Director, Governor's Office of Planning and Research

- Welcome and thank you for attending
- The focus of the meeting is on the context section of the EGPR.
- We are moving along aggressively on drafting the EGPR and expect to have a completed draft available by the next scheduled meeting on October 22.
- Aside from discussing traditional issues of growth and development, I expect the EGPR to “push the envelope” and discuss emerging issues of globalization, the digital divide, telecommunications, and workforce development.
- The EGPR will spotlight sustainable development, which is the backdrop to growth and development.
- Please take a critical look at the context section and provide comments or re-write it as you feel necessary.

Context Section

By Terry Roberts, Director of the State Clearinghouse

and Toni Symonds, Director of the Community Vitalization Unit

- The EGPR contains three key sections: context and issues, goals and policies, and implementation.
- The Context Section characterizes the current California environment (natural, social and economic), and past trends of growth and development.
- The Context Section sets the stage for the EGPR goals and policies, and lays out the big issues and problems that must be dealt with.
- Please refer to the diagram in your packet that graphically depicts the organization of the Context Section (drivers, trends, effects). A revised diagram was distributed at the meeting.
- In addition to giving comments today, please send us written comments and contribute to the rewriting of the Context Section. To facilitate this, OPR will send all advisors a WORD version of the document, which advisors are welcome to edit/supplement. All comments will be taken into consideration.
- The Context Section of the EGPR must position California in the global context, so that it is not viewed as an island, independent of external influences. Global climate change is considered a very real factor for the state's economy and our resources. The global economy, and California's position, is also discussed.
- OPR will distribute the definition of sustainable development that will be used in the EGPR. May consider using the President's statement on sustainable development.
- The issue of mobility will be considered as a new topic for discussion in the context section.

- OPR intends to keep the EGPR brief -- around 50 to 60 pages in length. It may be necessary to place much of the background information from the draft Context Section into appendices.
- Please submit your ideas for the Context Section consistent with the directions in the attached handout.
- Comments/rewrites of Context Section due by August 29, 2003.

Effects of Change- Breakout Sessions

By All

In the small group discussions, each table discussed one of the 12 "effects" listed in the Context Section. The verbatim notes taken by each table moderator are attached to the end of these meeting notes.

Preview of Goals and Policies Section

By Brian Grattidge, Senior Planner

- The overall vision for the EGPR is a sustainable California.
- The gap between where we are now and where we want to be will form the basis of the goals and policies.
- Once the goals and policies are developed, an implementation strategy will describe the actions necessary to achieve them.
- The goals and policies will, as a whole, be cross cutting and support the three E's.
- Please submit your ideas for goals and policies consistent with the directions in the attached handout.
- Suggestions for goals and policies are due by September 5, 2003.

Next Steps

Next Meeting

- Monday, September 15 from 1:30 to 4:30 pm. This will be a special meeting of both state agency and stakeholder advisory groups. Purpose will be to discuss possible goals and policies. OPR to announce meeting location.
- Wednesday, October 22 from 1 to 4 pm. This is the regularly scheduled joint advisory groups meeting to review the complete text of the Draft EGPR.

Action Items

OPR will distribute by email to its advisors:

- Context section in WORD.
- Updated context section diagram
- Definition of sustainable development
- Examples of goals and policies
- Instruction sheets (2) for commenting on the Context Section and Goals & Policies.

Advisory Group Members will:

- Submit comments on the Context Section to OPR by August 29.
- Submit recommendations on Goals & Policies to OPR by September 5.

Meeting Participants

Barbara Alberson	Department of Health Services
Nick Bollman	California Center for Regional Leadership
Bryan Brock	State Water Resources Control Board
Cathy Creswell	Department of Housing & Community Development
Barbara Cross	Department of Water Resources
Marc de la Vergne	Planning and Conservation League
Rachel Dinno	Trust for Public Land
Debbie Drake	The Nature Conservancy
Francisco Estrada	MALDEF
Kathleen Finnigan	California Council of Governments
Tim Frank	Sierra Club
Randal Friedman	U.S. Navy
John Gamper	California Farm Bureau Federation
Robert Garcia	Center for Law in the Public Interest
Sande George	American Planning Association
Bill Geyer	Resource Landowners Coalition
Madelyn Glickfeld	Resources Agency
Brent Harrington	Regional Council of Rural Counties
Bill Higgins	Institute for Local Self Government
Rex S. Hime	California Business Properties Association
David Illig	Health and Human Services Agency
Brad Kane	Business, Transportation and Housing Agency
Kurt Karperos	Air Resources Board
Julia Lave Johnson	California Research Bureau
Richard Lyon	California Building Industry Association
Bob Marr	Employment Development Department
Seth Miller	California Center for Regional Leadership
Dennis O'Bryant	Department of Conservation
Mary Pitto	Regional Council of Rural Counties
Bob Reeb	Association of California Water Agencies
Eileen Reynolds	California Association of Realtors
Richard Rodriguez	Department of Health Services
Katie Shulte-Joung	California Urban Water Conservation Council
Brian Smith	Department of Transportation
Nathan Smith	Department of Transportation
Julie Spezia	California Futures Network
Charlotte Strem	University of California
Jack Striegel	Department of Mental Health
James Tilton	Department of Finance
Ken Trott	Department of Food & Agriculture
Giselle Vigneron	State and Consumer Services Agency
Victor Weisser	California Council for Environmental & Economic Balance
Linda Wheaton	Department of Housing & Community Development

Transcript of Notes from Breakout Sessions August 14, 2003

Quality of Air

- Indicators: state (experience) vs. pressure (emission inventory).
 - Ambient data [ARB]
- State response (consistency with other effects sections).
- Examples of barriers (e.g. San Diego “Preferred Alternative”).
- A different inventory reflecting how we live.
 - Transportation emissions vs. “mobile.”
- VMT as measure of emissions vs. mobility or choice.
- Accessibility and mobility as a separate effect.

Availability and Quality of Water

On Target

- Urban development not necessarily more consumptive of water.
- Relate impacts to types of development and usage.
- <http://www.cuwcc.org> – Department of Water Resources
- *Water Quantity*: water supply and cost are the biggest issues section oriented to examples of efficient use.
- Need to talk about quality, too.
- What about Agricultural and Industrial usage?
- Aging water infrastructure.
- Include environmental use in pie charts (DWR – Bulletin 160-98 or draft source information from B160-03).

Information Missing

- Brownfields/impact on quality
- How do we use water – Ag Urban, etc.
- Greater discussion on recent legislation efforts.
- Who is responsible?
 - Regional responsibility for water
 - ⇒ Water plan/ best practices
 - ⇒ Santa Ana Watershed (SAWPPA)
 - ⇒ Sacramento Water Forum
- How to deal with future water conflicts
- Water transfers
- Conservation
- Technology
- Water recycling task force report

Human Health Impacts of Development Patterns

Characterization

- Negative Housing Bias
- *More balanced*
- Seemed to focus on *health problems* associated with “sprawl” but not *brownfields*, *older suburbs*, *inner city rundown*, etc.
- Violence and crime as health issues and development patterns that create violence and crime

Information Missing

- *Population health – social effects of health*
 - Community violence, isolation, economic development opportunities.
⇒ Way you do development feeds back to that.
- Only housing patterns to blame.
 - Housing bias (negative). [Balance] Doesn’t talk about positives (social).
- Solutions
- Tends to blame individuals rather than society and development trends that cause individual behavior
 - Not enough parks, etc. [Balance] Link between opp. and health.
- Impact of people of color – social economic issues.
- Lack of adequate safe transportation – transportation alternatives.
- Scale – ability and design as impacts on health.
- Community infrastructure – or lack of.
- Health impacts (social and physical) not discussed during decision making.
- Brownfield – lack of remediation – vacant fields become play areas.
- Elderly to Rural – lack of services.
- Elderly to Urban – lack of adequate accommodations – downsizing.
- Urban Housing may be older and more rundown – lead – affordable housing.
- Water Quality → Development → Human health risks.
- Health risks associated with other things not just sprawl.
- Mental health, drug use, alcoholism, crime associated with neighborhoods or lack of. Gentrification.
- Health impacts of where people are able to buy (buyer beware?)
 - Value, desirability, health effects of not being able to buy in a non-hazardous area.

Who has it

- David Kendic
- Canadian Researchers
- Greenlining Institute
 - Office (OSHDP)
- DHS – Lead – Childhood Prevention
- “Lead Astray”
- Health impacts of transportation – safe routes to school
- Rick Brown – UCLA

Conservation of Habitat and Species

Characterization

- Background on species on p. 22 should go into an appendix – (too specific for report)
1. What is practical impact of losing species?
 - What is state's overall goal for species protection?
 2. How is state going to prioritize money?
 - Add Biodiversity Council – How is it working? Does it need enhancement?
 - Add Sierra Nevada Framework – Mary RCRC will send.
 3. Missed *biggest threat – fragmentation of habitat* – expand
 - Do it on a *watershed basis* – how state has responded
 - Mitigation plans don't work unless *multi-governments* layers are included- add other agencies – especially CALFED.
 - State is not only actor
 - Include need for state to be a leader
 - There is a direct relationship between national security and loss of *habitat outside military bases* and the impact on training of the destruction of habitat around bases. As people look to bases for habitat protection- could lead to inhibiting military training. [Randy will do a paragraph].
 4. Voters have passed several measures but they do not include money to manage land – so the next forefront is *private landowners for stewardship* (conjunctive use). It needs to be voluntary – incentive based.
 5. What is real loss of 50% more species like on the E. Coast?
 - USDA – How much green infrastructure will Californian need? Base accommodation of growth on green infrastructure.
 - Under federal and state law (ESA), it is required.
 - Sacramento Bee – conservation series – on how public policies undermine broader conservation goals.

Add the struggle with habitat conservation and urbanization, timber, and the impact on local economies, particularly on resource based economies.
 6. Resource based economies – balancing competing needs.
 - Buying up land for habitat takes land off local government tax rolls – *affects rural areas more* – i.e. timber.
 - P. 26 – discuss levels of government and above – local government prepares HC Plans.

Energy Considerations in Development

- Add discussion of LNG
- Expand the comparison discussion on the alternative policies of the EU and US, i.e. clean diesel, taxation. Include a small discussion on the differences of the two cultures and transportation systems (rail, underground, buses)
- Use of pricing to effect behavior changes
- Align economic signals with policy objective.
- Focus more on future of energy – this should set the table for the future of energy
- Too much weight to petroleum

- Add electric vehicle infrastructure
- More on conservation including heart, transportation, electricity
- Do we really need the background on de-regulation? Maybe a paragraph – what does it mean?

Key

- If “renewables” are only 10% of California portfolio should it really get so much space?
- If “renewables” are California’s future - it should be expanded.

New Key Issues

- Hydrogen
- Demand Management – Conservation
- Electric Vehicle Infrastructure

Agricultural Land and Working Landscapes

1) Ag. – deserves more mention in economic section

Resources:

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Conservation

California → Global perspective

- Economic challenges
- Changes over time
- Agriculture Practices/Structure
 - USDA (resource)

2) Global Climate Change

- Impacts of Agriculture on:
 - Marketing → air quality credits → (Ken 651-9445- resource)
 - Air Quality Connection
 - Water

3) State’s Role in Agriculture

- Department of Conservation- resource
- Funding – hands on delivery

4) Organic/alternative farming- plays a small role

5) Cost of Production

- Size of farm v. Production

6) Trends:

- Export
- Internal Use
 - Niche marketing growing

7) Farming not sustaining farming families

Resources:

- George Goldman, UC Davis-resource
- Ag Issues Center
- Al Sokolow (UCD)
- (see footnote 44)
- <http://www.aic.ucdavis.edu/>

8) Major constraints – future

- Water supply
- Will there be a market for what California produces?
- Regulatory costs e.g., air quality.
(Resource-Daniel Sumner, UC Davis)
- Ag farming as inappropriate use of land
- Shift of Ag land from one type of production to another.
 - E.g. rangeland to grapes
 - Losing flexibility
- Energy
 - Ag as source
⇒ Ethanol
(resource- Steve Shaffer, Department of Agriculture, 651-9445)
- Water Transfer
 - DWR
(resource- Bulletin 160, draft stage)
(resource- Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Report, Department of Conservation)

Safety and Emergency Preparedness

Characterization

- Context of eighteen disasters over fourteen years? Good/bad? Relation to other states?
- A little too high level, may need to focus in on what's there and state (condition) of Safety and Emergency Services.

Information Missing

- DMA 2000: State and local (OES) multi-hazard mitigation plans.
- Local Health Department – Local Emergency Services
 - First Responders
- Outward development – urban wildland interface – expand on definition/trend.
- Characterization of existing health systems and how are they going to be able to respond to major disasters.
- Compound challenges of Homeland Security and keeping up with population growth – development.
- Importance of Monitoring Systems/Reporting Systems
- Unique that we have multiple hazards.
- Growth and development costs more because of multiple hazards.
- What is the state (condition) of our health systems and emergency systems?
- What is our state of preparedness with regards to safety's and emergency?
- Surveillance – How, when, where?

Who has it

- OES
- Health Services

- CDF
- ESCOT
- Office of Homeland Security

Open Space

- Confusing to define open space differently than how local general plans define it.
- Should say that agricultural land has value as open space.
- Should address impacts of timberland conversions to other (agricultural) uses – loss of open space from agriculture use.
- Need information on where money comes from to maintain and restore open space (see p. 52).
- Fix the definition of open space – confusing. Definition should be tied to public interest or public use of land – all those public benefits that are associated with different types of landscapes.
- Economics
 - How do you pay for open space?
 - Federal, state, local
 - Where does the money come from?
 - Through leases, fee purchase, private stewardship, Williamson Act, etc.
- Public use can be direct or indirect (recreation use or just visual).
- Definition (of open space) should reflect or explain different types of open space
 - Rural
 - Urban
 - Scenic
- Downside of conserving open space: land is taken off tax rolls and not generating an economic return.
- Working landscapes – including agricultural land- provide open space benefits.
- Adequate, high quality open space makes urban areas more attractive, desirable places to live.
- Page 47, paragraph 4: confusing – does rural development place people further from or closer to open space?
- Brownfields could be potential new open space in urban areas.
- State needs a more cohesive plan for acquiring open space, for example, tying acquisition to scarcity and setting priorities (note: the way state bonds are structured, there are no particular priorities for spending the bond money).
- California Legacy Project could set those state priorities.
- Keep in mind that open space purchase depends on willing sellers.
- Provide equal access to the California coast, Lake Tahoe, other beach areas – for communities of color and all income groups.

Economic Impacts of Development Patterns

- Cost to State [CFN]
 - Infrastructure costs
 - ⇒ Use of state/regional infrastructure used by local development (e.g. 1-5).
 - Changes in land use (net income to government)

- Who benefits?
 - Business location decisions
 - Demand
 - Regulation
- Economic Benefits of Housing
 - Cut back introduction – not economics
 - Military readiness/testing
- Relative Costs
 - Brownfield feasibility maintain assets
 ⇒ Protecting investment in schools, economic infrastructure
- Loss of Ag. *Land* [DOC]
 - With multipliers
 - Urban and rural parcelization
- Very Low Density Development
- Mineral Resource Loss [DOC]
- Correction
 - Local government fiscal loss in overall services, not infrastructure
- Natural hazard risk [OES]
 - Flood, wildfire, seismic

Social Impacts of Development Patterns

- Also mention social equity
- Land uses separating social classes.
- No state responses identified, i.e. State Office of Historic Preservation.
- Add the impact of development patterns on accessibility to jobs, resources, stores, and education.
- There is also the issue of acceptability of the accessibility: Is there equity.
- Timing issue of whole development of the community homes v. shopping v. park v. jobs.
 - Too long to real community.
- Transportation decisions may not take into account social impacts, i.e. impact of a 6 lane road in a “neighborhood”.
- What are our own families teaching children about how to “use” community, i.e. bases, parks?
- Expand the part on “increase opportunities for social interaction.” Can also be good for business. Shopping and job network and democracy.
- Current development patterns can lead to social isolation – particularly elderly.
- Workable Communities.
- More priority to social impacts of development.
- The way we fund new construction of schools creates an unlevel playing field for schools in previously developed neighbors. Current regulation favor schools in developing suburbs. Can’t fund “small neighborhood school.” Impact of infill on older schools – current and projected problem.
- Should there be a chapter/section on trends in education facilities and impact of existing development trends on kids?

- Should we cover public safety and violence prevention?
- How does community design impact youth development?
- Add discussion of NIMBYs.
- Results in disinvestment in older communities.

Environmental Justice Issues

- P. 58: expand context – description of *community wide factors- poverty* – social isolation – violence – lack of education opportunity.

Missing – or expand –

- Expand: enforcement – if industries pollute – *disparity of enforcement in low income communities*
- Expand: level of community engagement – what public has to do with it – *collaborative planning and inclusion*.
 - Add General Plan Guidelines language to this section.
 - Support how movement has evolved – context.
- Missing: Perspectives – social/fiscal – why’s – balancing sprawl is subsidized by government – plus there are costs associated with environmental justice.
 - ⇒ Data? Examples?
 - Want summary on zoning, tax process – infrastructure are counter-productive.
- Expand: origins – good – but *next section on land use is too narrow* – air quality/parks/water quality- recreation health disparities – Cumulative Impacts.
- *Public Part – not enough* – need equitable results – more than process – focus on *results*
- Equitable distribution of benefits *and* burdens of environmental policies and programs.
- Government agencies must gather, analyze and public information
- Full and fair public participation
- Include Environmental Justice in air quality, open space – entire report.
- Health incidents – data e.g. (Latino Issues Forum) How are people [programs] responding – non-profits – NRDC – needs a case study
- State response – implementation examples – DHS, CEC
- Model Environmental Justice process – how to empower communities
- Three responses to Environmental Justice:
 - One is to stop source of problems
 - One is to prevent source of problems
 - One is to mitigate damage from existing sources i.e. legislation
- Environmental Impact Report’s should include impacts on communities of color as part of analysis (State Lands Commission – EIR/EIS)
- Feds - Environmental Justice in *EIS*

Housing

Trends

- 1) Impacts of housing and job balance.
- 2) Economic Segregation and lack of choice (types)
 - Missing needs:

- Special needs (supportive services e.g. childcare)
- Location
- Elderly
- 3) *Infrastructure Report* as a resource
- 4) Housing Wage
 - Wage needed to afford housing
- 5) Impact on people
 - Who needs it (ordinary Californians- teachers, fire fighters, etc.)
 - Resources:
 - California Budget Project
 - Homeless Report
 - Raising the roof
- 6) Financing
 - Factors:
 - Availability
 - Where provided (infill, etc.)
 - Willingness of lenders
- 7) Brownfields- add into discussion as source of housing
- 8) Encourage more diversity in housing
 - Affordable component
- 9) NIMBY' sm – expand discussion (just call it something different)
 - Attach incentives
 - Density
 - Design
 - Education for community acceptance
- 10) Water Availability
- 11) Loss of existing stock
 - Subsidized
 - Existing stock
 - Investment priorities (where/how to target resources)
- 12) Planning Barriers
 - Codes
 - Staff funding
 - Building Codes
 - Zoning

⇒ How code updates are paid for is part of the problem

 - Development driven
- 13) How planning is paid for (financing) is part of the problem
 - Too dependent on new development
 - Project by project